Hampshire; Assistant Solicitor Risley has not yet remaster Randall has gone to the mountain streams of Connecticut; General Grand, with part of his staff, is at been absent nearly a month on a visit to Gaiena and other portions of the great Northwest. Many other officials are also away, and business languishes in nearly all the departments. Even hotel gossipers are sensibly diminished in numbers, and astonishingly so in volu-

Forty-three hospital chaplains were mestered out of service on Saturday, and a number of others will be milarly disposed of the ensuing week.

HONOR CONFERRED UPON A CENSUS OFFICER.

The King of Denmark has presented the large gold medal of merit to Mr. Kennedy, of the Census bureau, in appreciation of his service in connection with statisti-A CLEBICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York avenue Presby terian church, in this city, announced to his congrega tion that he had declined to accept the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and would cou-tinue his ministerial labors as heretofore.

PERSONAL.
Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Augustus Frank, are among late arrivals here.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1866.

has very quietly taken possession of her quarters, and as there have been no receptions yet, and will not be until Congress meets in December, the public are not familiar with her style or appearance, and we do not yet hear any critic sms or much gossip. She need not hope to cape these these things, however, as the position is too comment for seclusion. Mrs. Johnson, when the Presilent was Governor of Tennessee, before the war, never ame to Nashville at all during her husband's term of ille, preferring its quiet and seclusion to the gaveti is of Nashville during his first term of off son, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the o Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life gay society, but finding peace and content the calin, unobtrusive pleasures of the domes-life of her own family circle. Mrs. Patterson from Tennessee, Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House. She seems a lady every way capable of appearing to advantage in that high and

THE WHITE HOUSE OUT OF MOURNING The heavy black draperies and symbols of mourning va all be n removed from the Executive Mansion—as they call it in dry, official documents—and though there was an appropriation made by the last Congress to refurnish it—which it stands sorely in need of, by the way—nothing has as yet been done in that line. The stray artains and furniture very much. The custom of allowing every Tom, Dick and Harry to stroll into the house with dirty boots and hats upon their heads should be stopped. If a man has not the ordinary decency to remove his hat and resident of the United States, the usher should be astructed to either give him these necessary hints or whips, with their hats on, and tapping the farniture to see if it was really solid mahogany or only venecred. If

Some people go to the President's house in cosin which they would not presume to call upon tast winter at her receptions that no lady should be admitted unless in evening dress. It created a good deal of talk and stir among a class of women who had been in the habit of attending in cloaks, shawls and bonnets. Fancy such things at a private evening party. Bonnets and shawls. Bah! Mrs. L. deserves the thanks of all Americans who desire to see their contrymen and country women comme if faut in social matters, especially in Washington, where strangers and foreigners are always on the lookout for something to criticise. Your correspondent never criticises, never dares to do such a naughty thing. Aren't all Americans perfect? Are not they the greatest, most glorious people on the whole sarth? Of course they are, the members of Congress especially. The most of them are perfect models of deportment, native Turveydrops, only they will chew tobacco and est with their knives instead of their forks—I mean the rural M. C.'s, of course.

that had educated and nursed him to be a soldier. Let him come back to the woods of Arlington now and behold these six thousand graves that should haunt him forever.

At the Soldiers' Home, just back of the pleasure grounds, lie five thousand more dead heroes—more fruits or a guilty and damnable ambition. Yet we are told that Lee's descendants will yet return to Arlington and take possession of their old home. Never. It would be such an insuit that the multitudinous bloody graves might well cive up their dead and the gibbering ghosts stalk upon the door steps of Arlington House at nightfall.

INE PREPONN'S VILLAGE

Is just about a baif mile from the cemetery, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the former house of Lee, and is laid out in streets, with well built wooden houses. The work bell rang at seven o'clock as I strolled along through "Underwood Row"—the fashionable quarter of the contrabunds—and they all started off to work on the government farms near by. As a mere speculation the thing is said to pay the government very well.

Architecturally considered the city of Washington presents a curious study. Nothing ever appears to be finished here except the Smithsonian Institute, and just when that seemed completely done brown in sandstone it took fire and burned almost half of the building and a great part of the contents. The monument to Washington has been carried up to a height of about one hundred and eighty feet, and there stands out dismally with a great scaffolding upon the top of it relieved against the blue back ground of the clear sky. The plan is familiar to every one, but at present it is only a square white marble tower. The original design finds very little favor with the generality of people. The beautiful grounds near by have been very much injured by being used as a pasture for army crattle during the war days, and many fine young trees have been entirely destroyed. But to ceturn to the public buildings. The Pasten Office is Doric, but the buildings is not well placed, being loon near

about to proceed to Europe at once, accompanied by a competent person, to select from all quarters of the Old World such curiosities as may be of interest to the public. It is also stated that he has employed a certain itinerant literateur and bookmaker to visit Europe next summer

EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York, City of Manchester and Bavaria.

THE GREAT EASTERN OFF VALENTIA.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Liberals Gain Eighteen Members.

The Destructive Gale at the Cape of Good Hope.

Abatement of the Cholera in Egypt, &c..

The Inman steamship City of New York, Capt. Leitch. which left Liverpool at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th of July, arrived here at about twelve o'clock last night. She brings six hundred and thirty-two passengers.

The steamship City of Manchester, Captain Halcrow, also of the Inman line, from Liverpool on the 14th and eenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday. The steamship Bavaria, Captain Taube, from Hambur on the 17th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour

which it says is very generally believed in fashionable circles—to the effect that a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena of England has been definitely arranged.

murder was about to commence, and it is said that the donment of any defence founded on the plea of insanity.

It is reported that three English travellers had lost

The United States war steamer Colorado arrived at Falmouth on the evening of the 18th of July, and after tak-ing on board a channel pilot proceeded, for Antwerp. She

land. Their names are Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev.

passed Deal on the 18th. The City of Boston arrived off Crookhaven at eight P. M. on the 17th, and reached Liverpool shortly after seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th of July. The Damascus arrived off Londonderry at ten o'clock

on the morning of the 19th. The Erin left Liverpool for New York simultaneous with the City of New York.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Great Eastern sailed from the Nore for Valentia on the afternoon of the 15th July. She passed the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the following day, under sail and steam, and passed Falmouth at ten o'clock on the

The steamer Caroline, having on board the shore end of the Atlantic cable, previously reported as having put into Falmouth, left that port again on the 17th for

Crookhaven on the evening of the 18th, and arrived off Valentia early on the morning of the 19th.

The English Elections. The elections in England were still progressing, and absorbed the greatest attention. Five hundred and fifty of which three hundred and twenty-three were profess

The liberals claim a net gain of eighteen; but the Morning Herald (conservative) only concedes a gain of fourteeen. There were one hundred and six seats yet to be filled.

having been rejected by a majority of one hundred and eighty votes. This result left Mr. Gladstone free to accept the invitation to stand for South Lancashire, and he promptly repaired to that county, where he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. He had ad-

France.

The departure of the Emperor and Empress from Paris had been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of the Prince Imperial. This indisposition is represented by the Paris journals to have been slight, but there were rumors that it was more serious than had been stated. Paris evening papers of the, 17th allege, however, that the health of the young Prince was then almost entirely restored, but that the departure of their Majestless was nevertheless deferred, as a measure of prudence, for a few days longer.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was firm, but quiet; rentes closed at 67 52.

Spain.

Sundry diplomatic changes are spoken of. Senor Mon is said to have resigned the mission to France, and Senor Isturitz is named for his successor.

The Duke of Lema is shortly to replace the Duke of

Ossima at the Russian court.

It is confirmed that Senor Ulioa will shortly be sent as ambassador to Florence.

It is stated that the Spanish government had not approved the conduct observed by the Spanish representative in the late negotiations with the republic of Chili.

Prussia.

A royal decree has been published declaring the budget for 1885, as proposed by the ministry, to be the financial law for the current year. The King adds to the estimate of the Minister of Marine the sume of five hundred thousand thaiers for the construction of rided cannon for the navy. The decree bears date Carlabad, July 5, 1885, and is countersigned by all the ministers. The report of the ministers and the budget fixed by them have also been published.

A telegram of the 18th from Alexandria mays that the cholera continued to decrease considerably, and it was expected that the epidemic would soon entirely dis-

Cape of Good Hope.

The mails from Table Bay to June 14 are received. The burricane which took place on the 17th May was one of the most destructive gales that ever visited Table Bay. Eighteen vessels parted from their anchors and went sahore, but there does not appear to have been any American vessels among them.

Fearful loss of life accompanied these wrecks. The captain, surgeon and twenty-seven of the crew of the mail sissamer Athens and about thirty others were drowned.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONSY MARKET.

Great dulness pervaded the Block Exchange, and business was almost dormant. Consols on the 19th were quoted at 39% a 50. There was a full average demand for discount at unchanged rates.

American securities were firm and advancing, especially illinois shares. The quotations on the 19th were:—United States dve-twenties, 71% a 72%; Illinos Central, 38% a 59; Eric shares, 54%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—P. M.

The sales of the three days, including 17,000 for export and speculation. The market opened buoyant, and %d. a %d. dearer, but closed quiet, and the advance barely maintained.

THAPE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a lack of animation yester lucers were generally firm at full rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. report:—Flour quiet but strady. Wheat in limited demand at unchanged rates, although the tendency is downward. Corn in short supply and again dearer; mixed 30s. a 30s. 3d. per 480 lbs.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report:—Very little doing in any article, and prices generally unchanged. Lard remains firm at 67s. 6d. a 70s. Tallow quiet but steady; North American, 41s. a 41s. 6d.

Ashes quiet at late rates. Sugars steady but not active. Coffee unchanged. Rice without variation. Linseed oil in fair request at 33s. a 33s. 6d. Rosin steady. Spirits of turpentine without improvement. Petroleum quiet; fine white refuned at 2s. 6d.

Wheat quiet but unchanged. Flour firm. Sugar in limited demand but firm. Coffee in large supply and a shade easier. Tea duil. Rice firm at full rates. Tailow quiet; P. Y. C., 41s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine declining—47s. 6d a 48s.

Arrival of the Bosphorus.

Bosros, July 30, 1865.
The British steamship Bosphorus, from Liverpoot, July 15, with three hundred and fifty passengers, arrived here

No Signs of the Hibernian. FATHER POINT, July 30, 1866.

There are no signs of the Hibernian, now due, with

The Outrages on Negroes at Norfolk.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE TRIBUNE AND BOSTON COMMONWEALTH CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NORPOLE, Va., July 25, 1865.

My attention has just been called to a statement in the Tribune of July 11, headed "The Reign of Terror in Norfolk," and based upon extracts from a letter pub. lished in the Boston Communicalia. To any one who is acquainted with the occurrences of the last two months, t is evident the letter was written, either upon hearsay well woven tale, written by some one of the Southern the character and standing of our soldiers, and cover up their own misdeeds. To assist in this game the editor of

the character and standing of our soldiers, and cover up their own misdeeds. To assist in this game the editor of the New York Tribune adds his own opinions, magnifying the few facts, and stating for facts things that exist only in imagination, and were only seen with "my mind's eye," thus clearly showing that he has not forgotten his bad habit of writing much about what he knows nothing of. He states:—"We grieve to add that our soldiers from the free North as well as soldiers from the tree North as well as soldiers from the granted" statement, he says, "As there is a strong garrison in Norfolk, it is evident that the rebels alone would not have been bold enough to assault the negrees, had they not been joined by those who were bound to have protected unoffending citizens."

It is true negroes were attacked and in a few instances nearly beaten to death, and it is also true that "those who were bound" to protect failed to do so. The Tribure's statement throws the blame upon the soldiers, whereas it was not soldiers who attacked negroes, but a lawless gang of returned robels who, disguised in minforms of ulnon soldiers, attacked negroes wherever they happened to meet them. There was a garrison in Norfolk, but they had been relieved from all duty connected with the preservation of the peace in the city, and upon the confider: statement of the "civil authorities" that they were abundantly able to protect the city from any outbreak or quell all disturbanes, were ordered by the officer than in command not to interfere in any manner with the "civil authorities" were the ones "who were bound to provet unoffending citizens," and most signally have they failed to do so.

He then calls attention to the statement that there is a failed to do so.

actorities" were the ones "who were bound to protect unoifending citizens," and most signally have they failed to do so.

He then calls attention to the statement that there is a "militar" commandant in the city, but he seems to have a divided duty." There was an officer in command of the military, but that there was a "military commandant" of the city is false, as he had been relieved. Consequently the commandant of the military did not have a divided duty, as it was only his duty to command the troops, and faithfully did he attend to it.

After describing a scene in which some of the Thirteenth New York artillery, after being dosed with "drugged whiskey," were supposed to play a part, our veranous correspondant of the Boston Commonwealth closes the pararraph by assorting that "one man was hanged upon a lamp post." Probably he had been partaking of some of the same whiskey, and while in his delirium fancied he saw the negro hanging to a lamp post, for certain it is no one else saw the melancholy sight.

The Tolune then, upon what authority I do not know (and I do not b lieve he do a), asserts that "on Sunday two colored men were found hanging dead on trees;" siso, "on the same day—the Lord's day—a young man as he was leaving church was shot through the side and robbed." Qufte a day's work, was it not? But how very strauge that the parties who found the bodies of the poor negroes failed to notify the proper authorities, and those very indefatigable searches after news, the reporters of our daily papers, failed to hear of any such occurrences. Certainly the parties finding the nagroes ought to have given the poor creatures a Christian burial.

In another paragraph our formonwealth correspondent introduces quite a tragic scene in describing "the singular courage" of one of these negroes, as follows:—

He was quietly passing to his home, when three soldiers ran after him and fired three shots, neither of which took effect. They then cried "Halt!" but as the man knew their order was not to be respected, he walked o

It seems to me that he winds it up altogether too tamely to make it plausible. Is it likely that any men (particularly when they number three to one) who are bent upon killing another will allow him, after having been wounded and fallen in their power, to thwart them from their purpose by quietly turning "their hands aside" and informing them that they "don't shoot me again?" And furthermore, is it likely they would run the risk of involving themselves in trouble by taking him to the "guard house," where the matter would be sure to receive a proper investigation? The whole paragraph is a continuation of as absurd statements as the above, and only deserving of notice so far as it casts reproach upon our soldiers. That it is the duty of the government to prevent all men of suspected or untried loyalty from holding positions, and protect the insurgent States from becoming the theatre of acts of violence and lawlessness, no one whose loyalty is pure will for a moment doubt, but it is also the duty of papers who have already done so much to precipitate this country into the sea of anarchy and bloodshed, through which she has so nobly struggled, to make amends for their wrong doing, at least so far as to refrain from publishing statements that they cannot holp but know are false, and which must, when published, necessarily widen the breach (already too wide) between the citizens of our lately insurgent States and our soldiers, thus rendering far more arduous and difficult the delicate work of reconstruction.

were the first to introduce camp prayer meetings in this country, and their example was quickly followed by the Baptists and Methodists, with whom this form of worship became quite popular. At present it is confined to the Methodist church, and their largest meetings have generally taken place at Sing Sing, N. Y. Many families pitch their tents and go into praying quarters five or six weeks before the actual time appointed. On yesterday one of the largest and most important of those meetings commenced at Glen Cove, L. I. The site for the camping ground was admirably chosen, being on one of the most densely wooded hills of Carpentersville. About eighty tents, each sufficient to accommodate from wenty to thirty people, were arranged in the form of a double circle, and a handsome stand for the various preachers was erected in the middle.

Glimpase of the picturesque scenery of the bay beneath occasionally greeted the eye, and the dull roar of the breakers against the foot of the hill accompanied as a mighty organ the swelling chorus of give hundred voices in the grand old hymns of Watts. Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Goodsell, the rector of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Carpentersville, and an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bansbury. Mesers. B. Philisbury and E. T. Pease are the presiding elders of the meeting.

The following clergymen will preach during the

New York, July 26, 1966. I have regarded your suggestions as to increased ac-ommodations in the public parks with much satisfac-ion, and have remarked that the city authorities have

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH.

Important Information for Writers of Letters to the South. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 28, 1865 I transmit the accompanying correspondence with the Post Office Department at Washington, as the informa-tion contained in the letter of the Assistant Postmaster General will probably be acceptable to many of your numerous readers, who may desire to correspond with ns residing at remote points in the Southern States. department nearly every point in the South may now be reached, as you will perceive that all such communications as are addressed and mailed for any of the South yet reopened, will be forwarded to the offices known to be open in such States which are nearest to the places addressed, there to remain until such suspended offices shall have been reopened, unleas sooner called for. I learn, however, from several parties recently arrived from the South, that the inhabitants of villages in which the post offices are not yet re-established usually send messengers to the nearest office known to be open—often as far as from thirty to sixty miles—for their sters. In this manner the people of the South are once more in communication with their Northern friends.

Respectfully, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Respectfully,

LETTER TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LAW REGISTER

AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

128 BRADWAY, New YORE, June 30, 1895.

Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster General:

Sin.—On the 28th inst. I mailed in the usual manner, postpaid, at the New York Post Office, about four hundred letters, addressed to persons residing at the respective shire towns in several of the Southern States, apposing at the time that for nearly all of these points arrangements had been made by your department for the forwarding and delivery of the mails. All of these latters, stamped and cancelled, were returned to me by the Fost Office authorities here on the same day, the Postmaster informing me that the offices addressed were not yet opened.

Postmaster informing me that the offices addressed were not yet opened. Thereupon I requested the Postmaster to forward the letters in question to such distributing offices in the South as are nearest to the points addressed—the letters to remain at such distributing offices until the places addressed were accessible by the government mails. This request he declined to comply with, at the same time stating that his instructions were to forward to the dead letter office at Washington all matter addressed to places within the United States at which the offices had not hear reasoned. If matter thus mailed will be transmitted

cancelled stamps, or sent directly to Washington to be destroyed.

Would it not be just and proper that the department should in some way inform the public to what extent they can correspond with the South by mail, and so avoid the evil above referred to?

Whole I find no fault with the management of the New York office—for I do not believo it ever had a more capable and trustworthy incumbent—nor with the department at Washington—which, I am inform d, is laboring night and day to reopen the mail communications closed by the rebellion, the doing of which is necessarily a work of time, and attended with difficulties known only to the department—yet I think the business public should be informed of the extent of the facilities you can afford them. With great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

John Livingston, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

HASE BALL.

KEYSTONE VS. ATLANTIC—THE PHILADELPHIANS
PLAY THEIR LAST MATCH, GO ON AN EXCURSION
AND RETURN HOME TO PHILADELPHIA—THEY
ARE WELCOMED BY MAYOR WOOD, ETC.

On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, the Reception Committee of the Atlantic Club drove up to the Lafarge House, in a large six horse stage, and shortly afterwards took the Keystone Ciub over to the Capitoline Grounda Bedford, where, after lunch, the Keystones began play with the champion nine of the Atlantic, at one o'clock P. M., and at three P. M. the game terminated, only five innings being played, the result being the success of the

ENTSTONE. O. R. ATLANTIC.
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some five or six thousand speciators are expected to be present, as it is between two of the prominent candidates for the championship of the States. The Mutual takes the one P. M. train from Cortlands street, and the game commences at three P. M., corner of Ferry and Adams streets, southeast of the Market street depot. A grand match takes place at Newark to-day, at which

The match between the first elevens of these clubs

of 23 Cortland street, has now underway the largest and most complete map of this city that has ever been pubmost complete map of the city that has ever been published. The map is fifteen and a half feet long, by seven and a half wide, and has cost one hundred thousand dollars to get it up. It is engraved from actual surveys, and has occupied forty competent engineers upwards of two years to make the surveys and drawings. The map when finished will be mounted upon patent spring rollers, and will be, when rolled up, but twolve inches in circumference. Mr. Lloyd expects to have this map HARLEM BRIDGE.

WHY IT IS NOT PROGRESSING.

Comptroller Brennan Refuses to Honor the Commissioners' Drafts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PAYS PROMPTLY.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

They Employ Counsel and Will Commence a Suit Against the Comptroller.

At the late session of the State Legislature, on the 28th of April last, an act entitled an act to amend an act passed April 17, 1861, entitled an act to amend chapter 774 of the laws of 1857, entitled an "act in relation to the Coles, or Hariem bridge, at the termination of the Third avenue, city of New York," was duly passed, three-fifths of the legislative members being present.

on the certificate of a majority, of said commissioners, such sum or sums as by said commissioners may from time to time be required for the construction of said bridge.

Sec. 3. The Beard of Supervisors of Westchester county are hereby directed to raise by tax, in the same manner as other moneys are by them raised, the propertion of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, that, by the provisions of the net hereby amended, is properly elargeable to the county of Westchester; and the County Treasurer of Westchester county is directed to pay out of the sum so raised, on the certificate of a majority of said Commissioners, such sum or sums as from time to time may be required for the county of Westchester are her-by authorized and directed to raise by tax, within one year from the passace of this act, in the same manner as other moneys are by them raised, a sum sufficient to reimburse the county of New York, which should have been borne and paid by said county of Westchester, according to the provisions of chapter 774 of the laws of 1857, and chapter 291 of the laws of 1861, amendatory thereof. The County Treasurer of the county of Westchester, according to the provisions of chapter 774 of the laws of 1867, and chapter 291 of the laws of 1861, amendatory thereof. The County Treasurer of the county of Westchester is hereby directed to pay the amount so raised to the Comproviler of the city of New York.

Sec. 4. The moneys by this act directed to be raised shall be raised, borne and paid by the respective counties of New York and Westchester, in proportion to the jurisdiction of said counties respectively over said bridge, as may be defined and fixed by the boundary line between said counties; which boundary line, for all purposes of this act, shall be ron, fixed and determined by the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State, within three months after the passage of this act, who shall tile a map of the same in the office of the Secretary of State. The expenses necessarily incurred in running said line, and defini

of said bridge, shall, on demand, deliver under out to the commissioners hereby created all books, papers and vouchers in their possession, or in the possession or under the control of any person employed or who has been employed by them as such commissioners, to the possession of which said commissioners are entitled; and shall also, on demand and under outh, deliver to the commissioners hereby created all property in their pos-session or under their control, which they had in virtue of the office held by them under the laws hereby amended.

Legislature, the duly and legally constituted commis-

for the completion of the bridge, which, under the supervision of the former commissioners, had been allowed

MR. JOHN BOACH REPORTS.

New York, July 28, 1965.

Mr. John Roach appeared before the Commissioners and reported that on the 17th instant he presented to the Commissioners' certificate for \$36,821 41, under date of July 14, 1865, and asked him to issue a warrant for the payment of the ame; that the Comptroller road the certificate, and requested him to see the First Auditor respecting the same; that he accordingly held

specting the same; that he accordingly held

He left said certificate with said Auditor, and at the request of said Auditor called on that officer again on the 19th instant, and that said Auditor refused to pay the same, but stated that his decisions were not binding on the Comptroller, and that he thereupon sought the Comptroller, in company with said Auditor, and he presented the said certificate to him, and again requested him to pay the same.

THE COMPTROLLER REFUSES TO PAY.

He said he would not pay the money on the certificate. He would pay no money without knowing what it was paid for, and that he wanted a "bill of particulars," and would pay no money without it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LIQUIDATES INWEDIATE.

would pay no money without it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LIQUIDATES IMMEDIATELY.

Two similar certificates, one for ten thousand dollars and one for seven thousand dollars, were issued by the commissioners on the Treasurer of Westchester county, and that and certificates were promptly paid by that officer upon the presentation of the same, without furnishing him with any bill of particulars; and he would like the Comptroller to give some reason for the difference in the conduct of the two officials under the same act. That the Comptroller said he did not wish to hear what Westchester had done; that he would not pay the money on that certificate; that Roach said, in case the Comptroller had not funds, he would take "revenue bonds;" but the Comptroller replied that he would pay nothing unless he got a "bill of particulars."

Which was sdopted unanimously.

COMMISSIONERS TRY IT AGAIN.

Which was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Commissioner Webb:

Whereas, Mr. Roach has this day reported to this Board that he presented to the Comptroller of the city of New York the certificate issued by the commissioners of Barlem Bridge on the 14th of July inst, and requested payment of the same, and that the Comptroller peremptorily refused to pay the same, Therefore, resolved, That Mr. Roach be requested again to present said certificate to said Comptroller, and to request payment of the same, and report the result to this Board at its next meeting.

Which was adopted unanimously.

COMPTROLLER BRENNAN WRITES A LETTER.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller (M. T. Brennan), in reply to the above resolution:—

sent such certificate to the Comptroller, with demand for payment. In answer to such communication I take the opportunity to state that the certificate referred to has not been honored by this department because t is accompanied by no "bill of particulars" showing the details of the sums claimed respectively for services, labor or materials furnished.

By the second section of the act creating the present commission for building the Harlem bridge, the Comptroller is directed to pay out the moneys to be raised. This, as it appears to me, requires an examination by him, before payment, of the bills which are presented for work done.

No authority is given to the commissioners to pay, or to draw upon the Treasury, for any amount whatever, their duties being restricted to incurring the expense and certifying the prices and amount of work done, as its usual in such cases.

As soon, therefore, as proper certificates are issued by the commission, with details of each claim, I shall be most happy to meet them, if in poscession of funds for that purpose. Very respectfully,

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMISSIONERS DECIDE TO GO TO LAW.

THE COMMISSIONERS DECIDE TO GO TO LAW.

On motion of Commissioner Robertson:—
Whereas, the commissioners of Hariem Bridge, by virtue of chapter 588 of laws of 1865, and died the claims of John Roach, for services heretofore rendered and materials farmished in the construction of Harlem bridge, at \$53,842 41, and issued certificates to said Roach on the County Treasurer of Westchester county for \$17,000, which were promptly paid by said Treasurer upon the presentation of said certificates, and also issued a certificate to said Roach upon the Comptroller of the city of New York for \$36,821 41, the balance of the claim so audited by them, the payment of which was refused by said Comptroller upon the presentation of said certificates and also have a subject to the tax and the said Roach—but not on the ground of want of funds—and, as it cannot be expected that the work contracted to be done for cash will progress with much rapidity on credit, and, as the interest of the tax payers of the counties of New York and Westchester require that there should be no delay in the prosecution of said work; therefore.

Resolved, That Commissioners Webb, Jackson and Quintard be and they are hereby appointed a committee, with authority to consult and employ autable couns t, and to direct him to take such measures as will offectually remove every obstacle interposed by said Comptroller in the way of the speedy completion of said bridge.

Which was adopted unanimously.

D. PHENIX INGRAHAM, Secretary.

D. PRIENIX INGRAHAM, Secretary.

WILL THE COMPTROLLER RECONSIDER THE QUESTION?

And thus the matter stands at prescut, and bids fair to continue to stand, unless the Comptroller reconsiders his decision not to pay, and concludes to honor the drafts the Commissioners have made upon him. The law appears very plain on the subject. It is a contest between the Comptroller and the ctate law. A trial wift probably convince the public which is the stronger—the State Levislature and its enactments, or an officer pretendedly acting under State law as a discursive of its funds and a keeper of its moneys and accounts. But a suit at law is expensive. Meanwhile the bridge remains in state que.

WASSINGTON, D. C., 398 SOUTH G STEER, July 27, 1865.

TO THE KEHOR OF THE HERALD.

In the report of the "petroleum case!" as published in your issue of the 25th inst. I find aliusious made to me by Mr. Geo. D. Ketlogs, when recalled to the stand, which, if correctly reported, I feel called upon to pro-

nonnes unqualifiedly faise.

That gentleman is reported as saying, "Mr. Marks was given six hundred dollars to work the ground; a draft was drawn in his (Marks') favor, and witness handed the draft to him." If this is so, then I am at the first of it; for I here declare that I have never received one cent from Mr. Kellogg, or any one else, on account of, or in connection with the petroleum case "to work the ground." Unfortunately for me (as matters now stand), the reverse is the case. So far from receiving one cent, I subscribed and paid in three thousand dollars for the purchase of land (not one thousand dollars as stated by Mr. Keilogg in his affidavit), and thus far have

stated by Mr. Keilogg in his affidavit), and thus far have not even been reimbursed my expenses for attending the meetings of the Board of Trustees, in obedience to official notice from the Secretary.

I trust, sir, you will pardon my intruding upon your columns, and I should not notice the matter at all but from the fact that your paper is extensively read to Washington, where I am generally known, and therefore am not willing to have the statement of Mr. Kellogg (if the report is correct) go forth uncontradicted.

I have no desire to have my name in the papers, but it having been placed there without my consent or wish, and that, too, in connection with a misrepresentation, I test it a duty I owe myself to make this communication. While regretting that I ever had anything to do with "ije," I am not of the number who think all is lost, but trust, though the company has been seriously damaged in its prospects, that by judicious management, enough may be saved from the wreck to secure those who embarked in the enterprise, either as original subscribers or purchasers of stock.

S. A. H. MARKS

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

in the Arctic Ocean—The Health of Jeff. Davis—The Condition of the South—The Latest News from Mexico, Cuba, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock to-morrow after-

The New York Heralp-Edition for Europe-will be published at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. It will contain:—An account of the Depredati the pirate Shenandoah in the Arctic Ocean; the latest reports of the health and condition of Jeff Davis; con the progress of Reconstruction in the late Rebellious States; the latest intelligence from the British North

To Lead People by the Nose, Place under that sensitive organ a handkerchief perfumed with PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." They will thereby be led to the just conclusion that its fragrance cannot be matched among the aweets of the earth. Sold every

manufacturers of Shirta, Ties, &c., No. 38 Warren street, hereby notify consumers that their celebrated "Ses Island" woft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are restalled regularly on Broadway and eisewhere as high as \$4.50, never less than \$4 each, are now sold at their new Retail Department, No. 3 Fark row, opposite the Astor House, at Three Dollars each. A.—Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
Twenty-five years of constant use has convinced everybody
who has tried it that this salve is the very best. Cures Burns,
Files, Corns, Rheumatism, Erysipeias, Sores and Sprains,
where all other remedies have failed. Try a 25 cent both
Buy the genuine new private black stamp signature it.
Dalley in white on the end. Depot No. 45 Liberty street,
New York.

New York.

A.—Diarrhora, Dysemtery, Summer Complaint, &c., specify cured by using MAGUIRE'S "SENNE PLANT." Sold at 21 Fark row and by all Druggists.

Address to Smokers.—Polink & Son, Meer-schaum Manufecturers, 603 Broadway, near Fourth street. Fipre and Cigar Holders at retail, cut to order, boiled, mount-ed with siter and repaired.

All Prines Cashed in Legal Lottesies-irculars and Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway. All Legal Lottery Primes Cashed. Official Drawings. Circulars and information sent. J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harnless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect lye. Pactory, 8i Barclay street Oristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 5 Aster House. The dye applied by skillful artists.

Dr. Bickmell's Syrup will Cure Dynes-ery, Darrhoza, Cholera Morbus, &c., and no mistake, is purely vegetable; contains no opiate. Plane try ff We arrant it.

Embaluaing the Dead.—Persons wish-ing deceased friends preserved, will neet with entire satis-action by applying at W. J. BUNNELL & COS., 2334 Sowery.

Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap Cures tan, pimples, freekies, sunburn, saliebeum and sil skin biemishes 20 Stroadway, and druggists.—Gallender, Phila-delphia; Bates, Boston; Johnson, Detroit.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Kilns HOWE, Jr., President, No. 59 Broadway. Agents wanted Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c.-Dr. Gle VER'S fruss and Bandage Institute has been re opened, No. 11 Ann street, near Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Pinton Hole Machine, 623 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine,